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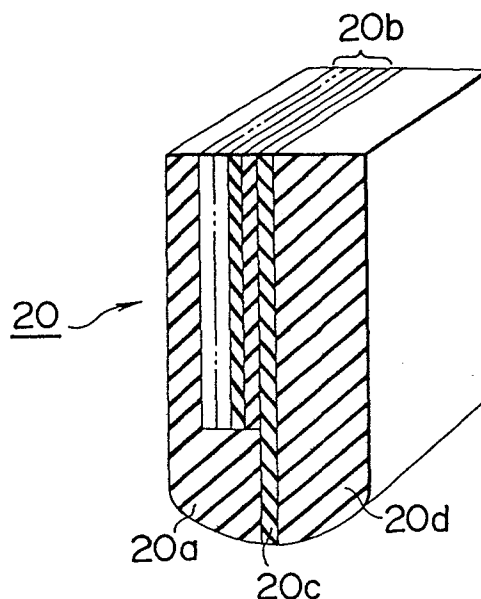
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54 VERTICALLY MAGNETIZED MAGNETIC HEAD.

57 A vertically magnetized magnetic head which mag-
netizes a magnetic recording medium in the direction of
thickness thereof. A main magnetic pole film consisting of
a soft magnetic film having high permeability is held by first
and second junction blocks made of a non-magnetic materi-
al. A laminate of layers formed by alternately laminating a
highly permeable soft magnetic layer and a non-magnetic
layer is provided in at least one of the above-mentioned
blocks at a position where it comes into contact with said
highly permeable soft magnetic film, being separated by a
predetermined distance from a position at which the block
is in sliding contact with the magnetic recording medium.



PERPENDICULAR MAGNETIC HEAD

FIELD OF THE ART

The invention relates to a magnetic head of perpendicular magnetization type, and more particularly, to a perpendicular magnetic head in which a main pole film formed by a magnetically soft film having a high permeability is held sandwiched between at least a first and a second non-magnetic block which are joined together.

BACKGROUND

10 In a perpendicular magnetic recording system in which a magnetic recording medium is magnetized in the direction of thickness, it is recognized that the shorter the wavelength of a magnetization which is magnetically recorded, the less in principle will be the self-
15 demagnetization within the recording medium, a result that is suitable in achieving a high density recording (refer Nikkei Electronics, October 25, 1982 Issue, pages 142 to 143).

A perpendicular magnetic recording requires a
20 recording medium which exhibits a pronounced magnetic anisotropy in the perpendicular direction, and a magnetic recording head which develops a strong, sharply defined perpendicular component field. Known magnetic recording mediums which exhibit such a pronounced magnetic anisotropy

in the perpendicular direction includes Co-Cr, barium ferrite, Co-O and the like. A magnetically soft film of a high magnetic permeability comprising Fe-Ni, permalloy, etc., is formed on a flexible base which may be formed by polyethylene terephthalate (PET) or the like, followed by Co-Cr film which is formed thereon, thus providing a two layer perpendicular magnetic recording medium which is suitable for a high density recording.

For use as a magnetic head which develops a strong, sharply defined perpendicular component field, there is proposed an auxiliary pole excited magnetic head (refer S. Iwasaki and Y. Nakamura; "An Analysis for the Magnetization Mode for High Density Magnetic Recording"; IEEE Trans. on Magn., Vol. MAG-13, No. 5, p 1272 - 1277, September 1977).

Such auxiliary pole excited magnetic head 10 is illustrated in Fig. 1. As shown, it comprises a main pole 1, and an auxiliary pole 2 which is disposed in opposing relationship with the main pole 1 and is spaced therefrom by a given air gap 3, the auxiliary pole comprising a block 2a of a high permeability magnetic material such as ferrite and carrying a winding 2b thereon which is utilized to pass or develop an electric current representing information signal. During a recording and reproduction, a magnetic recording medium 4 is placed into the air gap 3 with the magnetized or magnetizable film of the medium 4 placed in

sliding contact with the lower end face of the main pole 1.
As shown in Fig. 2, the main pole 1 may comprise a film 1a
of a magnetically soft material having a high permeability
such as Co-Zr-Nb (hereafter referred to as a main pole film)

5 which is held sandwiched between a pair of joined members
such as a magnetic member 1b as may be formed from ferrite
and a non-magnetic member 1c as may be formed from glass.

Alternatively, a main pole 1' shown in Fig. 3 comprises
the main pole film 1a which is held sandwiched between
10 a joined member including the magnetic member 1b and the
non-magnetic member 1c located on one side and a non-
magnetic member 1c' which is constructed of the same
material as that used to form the non-magnetic member 1c.

The magnetic recording and reproduction onto or
15 from the magnetic recording medium 4 with the described
head 10 takes place as follows: Initially, when effecting
a magnetic recording, an electric current representing
information signal which is fed from a suitable signal
processing circuit, not shown, is applied to the winding
20 2b shown in Fig. 1, thereby causing the auxiliary pole 2
to develop a magnetic field. Under the influence of this
field, a strong, sharply defined perpendicular field is
produced through the main pole film 1a of the main pole 1,
and such perpendicular field causes a reversal in the
25 magnetization of the magnetizable film of the recording
medium 4. During reproduction, the perpendicular field

produced by the magnetization in the magnetizable film of the recording medium 4 magnetizes the main pole 1, and a change in the magnetization of the main pole 1 produces a change in the magnetization of the auxiliary pole 2, thus
5 inducing an electric current through the winding 2b which may be derived externally and may be electrically processed in a suitable manner to provide a desired electrical signal.

It will be appreciated that a strong, sharply defined perpendicular field must be applied to the recording medium
10 which is sufficient to cause a magnetic saturation thereof in order to achieve the perpendicular recording. In the prior art practice, the material used for the magnetic member 1b of the main pole comprises a block of ferrites such as Mn-Zn or Ni-Zn, which materials however do not exhibit
15 satisfactory magnitude of initial permeability or frequency responses.

Specifically, Fig. 4 graphically shows the frequency responses of Ni-Zn ferrite (curve A) and that of Mn-Zn ferrite (curve B). Thus, the curve A indicates a favorable frequency
20 response up to a high frequency region while the initial permeability μ_i is low. Conversely, the curve B exhibits a high favorable initial permeability μ_i while the frequency response thereof does not extend to a high frequency region. As illustrated by these examples, there has been no
25 magnetizable material which satisfy the both requirements of the initial permeability and the frequency response.

The lack of a combination of these characteristics is attributable to the properties of the ferrite material themselves. As long as such ferrite material is used, it is difficult to provide a perpendicular magnetic recording head which satisfies the both requirements.

Accordingly, it is an object of the invention to provide a perpendicular magnetic recording head which eliminates the disadvantages of the prior art by allowing a strong, sharply defined perpendicular field to be applied to a magnetic recording medium.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

To achieve the above object, the invention provides a perpendicular magnetic recording head of a type in which a main pole film is held sandwiched between joined blocks of magnetic and/or non-magnetic members, wherein only non-magnetic members are used to hold the main pole film sandwiched therebetween and in which a multi-layer laminate block is disposed at the joining surface between the non-magnetic member and the main pole film at a given distance spaced from the area of sliding contact with a magnetic recording medium, the laminate comprising an alternate lamination of layers of magnetically soft material having a high permeability and layers of non-magnetic material, thereby enabling a strong, sharply defined perpendicular field to be developed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a front view of a conventional auxiliary pole excited perpendicular recording magnetic head in association with a magnetic recording medium;

5 Figs. 2 and 3 are schematic cross sections of several forms of a main pole used in perpendicular magnetic heads of the prior art;

Fig. 4 graphically shows the initial permeability and a frequency response of conventional perpendicular
10 magnetic heads;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view, also showing the cross section, of a main pole of a perpendicular magnetic head according to the invention;

Figs. 6 to 9 are perspective views, also illustrating
15 the cross sections, of steps of manufacturing the main pole shown in Fig. 5;

Fig. 10 is a cross section of a main pole excited perpendicular magnetic head according to a first embodiment of the invention;

20 Fig. 11 is a front view, partly in section, of an auxiliary pole excited perpendicular magnetic head according to a second embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 12 is a cross section of another form of a main pole which may be used in the perpendicular magnetic
25 head of the invention;

Fig. 13 is a perspective view of a non-magnetic

member which is used in the manufacturing of a joined block which is used in the main pole structure of Fig. 12;

Fig. 14 is a cross section of a main pole excited perpendicular magnetic head according to a third embodiment of the invention; and

Fig. 15 is a front view, partly in cross section, of an auxiliary pole excited perpendicular magnetic head according to a fourth embodiment of the invention.

BEST MODES OF CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one form of a main pole used in the perpendicular magnetic head of the invention. As illustrated in cross section in Fig. 5, a main pole 20 shown comprises a very thin main pole film 20c of a rectangular sheet configuration. A non-magnetic member 20d having an increased thickness and a similar rectangular configuration is joined to the right side, as viewed in Fig. 5, of the film 20c, and defines a joined block. A rectangular multi-layer laminate or film 20b comprising a plurality of very thin films disposed in overlapping relationship with each other is joined to the left side of the main pole film 20c at a given distance spaced upwardly from the surface of the main pole film 20c where it is disposed in sliding contact with a magnetic record medium, or its bottom end face, as viewed in Fig. 5. Finally, a non-magnetic member 20a having an increased thickness

is joined to the left side of the multi-layer laminate 20b and a portion of the main pole film 20c which is not disposed in abutting relationship with the laminate 20b. It will be noted that the lower end face of the composite
5 assembly is polished to a curved surface having a given radius of curvature so as to be maintained in smooth sliding contact with a recording medium.

To form the main pole 20 as described, a rectangular body of cemaric or vitreous carbon material having a
10 substantial thickness is initially prepared. As shown in Fig. 6, a cut is made into the upper surface of the body to a depth of about 100 micrometers (μm) over an area which is substantially equal to two thirds thereof, thus forming a non-magnetic member 21. Specifically, the upper
15 surface of the non-magnetic member 21 includes a raised rectangular surface area 21a of a reduced size and another rectangular surface area 21b of a greater size which is offset downwardly by a step from the surface area 21a. Using a high frequency magnetron sputtering apparatus,
20 1 μm thick layers of SiO_2 and Co-Zr-Nb are alternately deposited on the rectangular surface 21b of the non-magnetic member 21 until 100 layers or more in total can be deposited to define a multi-layer laminate or film. The non-magnetic member 21 having the laminate film thereon is removed from
25 the sputtering apparatus, and the laminated surface is polished by suitable means. In this manner, a multi-layer

lamine or film 24 having a total thickness of about
100 μm and comprising alternate thin films 22a, 22b,
of SiO_2 and films 23a, 23b, of Co-Zr-Nb is obtained,
as illustrated in Fig. 7, and the top surface of the laminate
5 is polished to be level with the upper surface of the
rectangular surface area 21a, thus providing a multi-layer
non-magnetic member 25 which has its both upper surfaces
to be level with each other.

On the other hand, a body of ceramic or vitreous
10 carbon which is substantially similar in configuration
and size to that used to form the non-magnetic member 21
is also used in the same sputtering apparatus as mentioned,
to deposit about 1 μm thick film 28 of Co-Zr-Nb on the
upper surface of a non-magnetic member 26, which defines
15 a main pole film, thus providing a non-magnetic member
27 carrying a single layer film.

After the non-magnetic member 27 is removed from
the sputtering apparatus, the non-magnetic member 27 is
adhesively joined with the multi-layer non-magnetic member
20 25 using epoxy resin adhesive having a low viscosity, so
that the Co-Zr-Nb film 28 of the non-magnetic member 27
is in abutting relationship with the multi-layer film 24
of the non-magnetic member 25, as shown in Fig. 9. When
the bottom surface of the resulting composite assembly
25 29, as viewed in Fig. 9, is polished by suitable means
until a given curvature is obtained so that the lower end

face of Co-Zr-Nb film 28 represents a lowest point, there results the main pole 20 shown in Fig. 5. Thus, the Co-Zr-Nb film 28 corresponds to the main pole film 20c of the main pole 20 shown in Fig. 5, the multi-layer film 24 formed
5 by SiO_2 and Co-Zr-Nb films corresponds to the multi-layer film 20b, and the non-magnetic member 27 and the multi-layer non-magnetic member 25 correspond to the non-magnetic members 20d and 20a, respectively.

Fig. 10 shows a perpendicular magnetic head 30A
10 according to a first embodiment of the invention. The head 30A is constructed by using the main pole 20 which is formed as described above. Thus, a coil 2b through which information signal is directly passed is disposed around the periphery of the main pole 20 substantially
15 in a region which is commensurate with the multi-layer film.

Fig. 11 shows a perpendicular magnetic head 30B according to a second embodiment of the invention. The head 30B is of an auxiliary pole excited type and utilizes
20 the main pole 20 which is formed as described above.

When compared with conventional perpendicular magnetic heads as illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3, it is found that when the perpendicular magnetic heads 30A and 30B of the invention are used, the strength of the perpendicular
25 field which is applied to the magnetic recording medium 4 has increased by a factor of 2 or 3, in particular, in

a high frequency region. In other words, the sensitivity for the recording and reproduction has been improved by a factor of 2 or 3 in the high frequency region.

Fig. 12 shows another form of the main pole for the perpendicular magnetic head of the invention. A main pole 40 shown is similar in appearance and configuration to the main pole 20 shown in Fig. 5, but is different therefrom in that a pair of multi-layer films 24 are combined with a main pole 31. Specifically, a pair of non-magnetic members 32 and 33 which carry multi-layer films 24 constructed as mentioned above on their inside are disposed so as to hold the main pole film 31 sandwiched therebetween.

The main pole 40 can be formed by placing the multi-layer non-magnetic member 25 (see Fig. 7) in the sputtering apparatus to deposit about 1 μ m thick main pole film of Co-Zr-Nb on the surface of the member 25 which carries the multi-layer film 24, thus providing a non-magnetic member 34 shown in Fig. 13 which comprises the non-magnetic member 25 mentioned above and the main pole film 35 of Co-Zr-Nb. The non-magnetic member 34 can be joined together with the non-magnetic member 25 shown in Fig. 7 so that the film 35 is disposed in abutting relationship with the multi-layer film of the member 25, using epoxy resin adhesive, followed by polishing the bottom end to a given curvature to provide a main pole 40 as

illustrated in Fig. 12.

Fig. 14 shows a perpendicular magnetic head 50A according to a third embodiment of the invention. The head 50A is constructed by using the main pole 40 shown in Fig. 12, and includes a coil 2b which is directly disposed around the main pole in a region commensurate with the multi-layer films for passing information signal therethrough.

Fig. 15 shows a perpendicular magnetic head 50B of an auxiliary pole excited type according to a fourth embodiment of the invention, which is constructed by utilizing the main pole 40 described above.

It is found that the use of these perpendicular magnetic heads 50A and 50B has improved the recording and reproduction sensitivity by a factor of 2 or 3 as compared with the conventional construction, particularly in the high frequency region. In the described embodiments, the multi-layer film has been described as comprising SiO_2 and Co-Zr-Nb, but the materials which can be used to define the multi-layer film is not limited thereto, but that the material SiO_2 may be replaced by other insulating materials and the material Co-Zr-Nb may be replaced by other materials which exhibit satisfactory magnetically soft property.

INDUSTRIAL USE

As described, the perpendicular magnetic head of

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the invention is capable of developing a strong, sharply defined perpendicular field which allows the strength of the perpendicular field to be increased by a factor of 2 or 3, in particular in the high frequency region, thus
5 providing heads which are suitable for use in a high density recording.

CLAIMS:

1. A perpendicular magnetic head comprising
at least first and second joined blocks which are
formed of non-magnetic material;
a main pole film formed of a magnetically soft
5 material having a high permeability and which is held
sandwiched between the first and the second joined blocks;
at least one of the blocks carrying a multi-layer
film disposed in abutting relationship with the main pole
film, the multi-layer film comprises alternate layers of
10 a magnetically soft material having a high permeability
and a non-magnetic material.
2. A perpendicular magnetic head according to
Claim 1 in which the multi-layer film is located at a given
distance spaced from a region of the main pole which is
disposed in sliding contact with a magnetic recording
5 medium.
3. A perpendicular magnetic head comprising
a main pole including
a main pole film defined by a very thin film of
a magnetically soft material having a high permeability;
5 a first block of non-magnetic material and having
an increased thickness, the first block including a joined

surface which is adapted to be joined with one side of the main pole film;

10 a multi-layer film having a joining surface which is adapted to be joined to the other side of the main pole film, the multi-layer film comprising a plurality of laminated, very thin layers;

15 and a second block having an increased thickness and formed of a non-magnetic material, the second block being joined to the other surface of the multi-layer film which is opposite from the joining surface and to a surface of the main pole film in a region where the multi-layer film is not joined thereto;

20 the head also comprising a winding for passing an electric current information signal and disposed around the main pole.

4. A perpendicular magnetic head according to Claim 3 in which the multi-layer film is disposed at a given distance spaced upwardly from the lower end face of the main pole film which is disposed in a sliding contact with a magnetic recording medium.

5

5. A perpendicular magnetic head comprising a main pole, including

 a main pole film formed of a very thin film of a magnetically soft material having a high

5 permeability;

a first block having an increased thickness and formed of a non-magnetic material and having a joining surface which is adapted to be joined to one side of the main pole film;

10 a multi-layer film formed by a plurality of very thin, laminated layers and having a joining surface which is adapted to be joined to the other side of the main pole film;

and a second block having an increased thickness and formed of a non-magnetic material, the second block being joined to the other surface of the multi-layer film which is opposite from the joining surface and to a surface of the main pole film where the multi-layer film is not joined;

20 the head also comprising an auxiliary pole including a block formed of a magnetizable material having a high permeability and disposed in opposing relationship with the main pole, the block carrying a winding through which an electric current representing information signal is
25 passed or induced therein.

6. A perpendicular magnetic head according to Claim 5 in which the multi-layer film is spaced a given distance upwardly from the lower end face of the main pole

film which is disposed in sliding contact with a magnetic
5 recording medium.

7. A perpendicular magnetic head according to
Claim 1, 3 or 5 in which the first and the second block
are formed of a non-magnetic material such as ceramic or
vitreous carbon.

8. A perpendicular magnetic head according to
Claim 1, 3 or 5 in which the first and second blocks are
joined together by an epoxy resin adhesive of a low
viscosity.

9. A perpendicular magnetic head comprising a main
pole including

a main pole film defined by a very thin film
sheet-like film of a magnetically soft material having
5 a high permeability,

a pair of multi-layer films, each formed by a
plurality of laminated, very thin layers, the multi-layer
films having joining surfaces which are joined to the
opposite sides of the main pole film in opposing
10 relationship with each other,

and a first and a second block each having an
increased thickness and formed of a non-magnetic material,
the respective blocks being joined to the other surface

of the pair of the multi-layer films which is opposite
15 from the joining surface and to a surface of the main pole
film where the multi-layer film is not joined;

the head also comprising a winding disposed around
the main pole and through which an electric current
representing information signal passes.

10. A perpendicular magnetic head according to
Claim 9 in which each of the multi-layer films is upwardly
spaced a given distance from the lower end face of the
main pole film where it is disposed in sliding contact
5 with a magnetic recording medium.

11. A perpendicular magnetic head comprising a main
pole including

a main pole film defined by a very thin sheet-like
film of a magnetically soft material having a high
5 permeability,

a pair of multi-layer films each formed by a
plurality of laminated, very thin layers, the multi-layer
films having joining surfaces which are joined to the
opposite sides of the main pole film in opposing
10 relationship with each other,

and a first and a second block having an increased
thickness and formed of a non-magnetic material, the blocks
being joined to the other surface of the pair of the

multi-layer films which is opposite from the joining
15 surface and to a surface of the main pole film where the
multi-layer film is not joined,

the head also comprising an auxiliary pole formed
by a block of a high permeability magnetic material
disposed in opposing relationship with the main pole and
20 carrying a winding therearound through which an electrical
current representing information signal passes.

12. A perpendicular magnetic head according to
Claim 11 in which the multi-layer film is spaced a given
distance upwardly from the lower end face of the main pole
film which is disposed in sliding contact with a magnetic
5 recording medium.

13. A perpendicular magnetic head according to
Claim 9 or 11 in which the first and the second joined
blocks are formed of a non-magnetic material such as
ceramics or vitreous glass.

14. A perpendicular magnetic head according to
Claim 9 or 11 in which one of the joined blocks which
carries the main pole film and the other joined block
carrying no main pole film are joined together by epoxy
5 resin adhesive which has a low viscosity.

FIG. 1

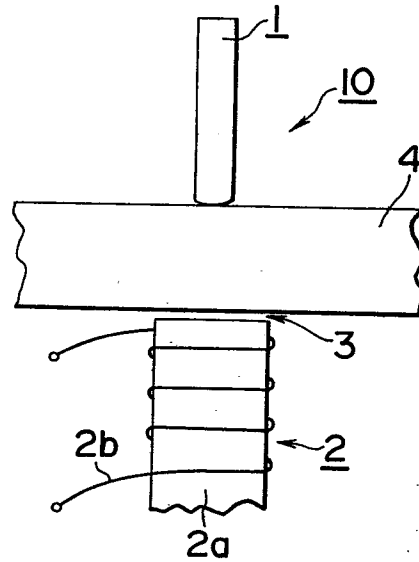


FIG. 2

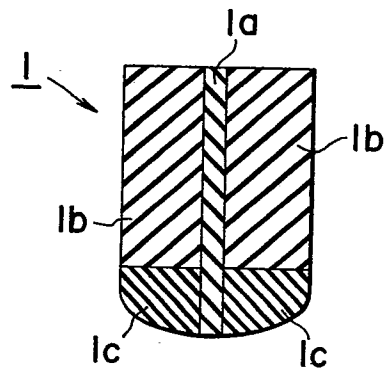


FIG. 3

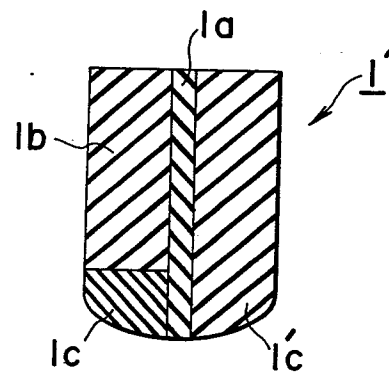


FIG. 4

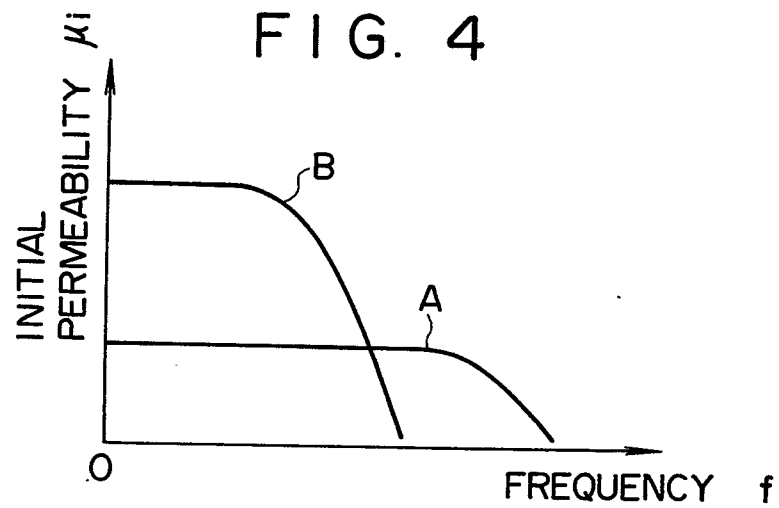


FIG. 5

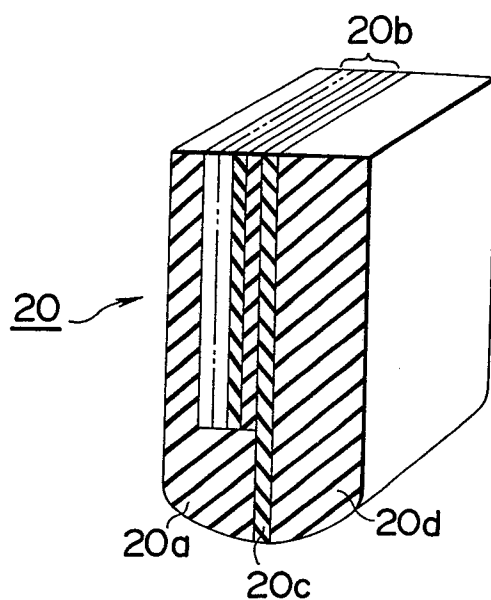


FIG. 6

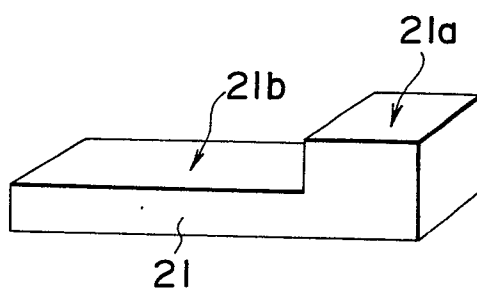


FIG. 7

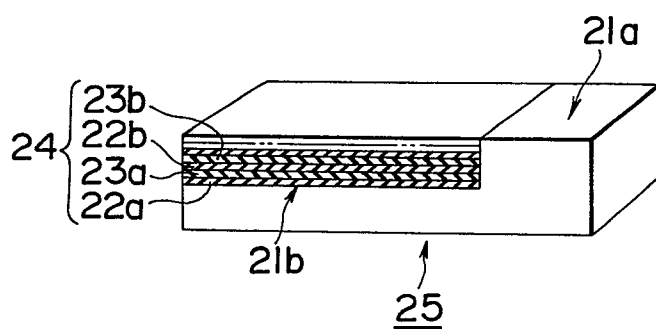


FIG. 8

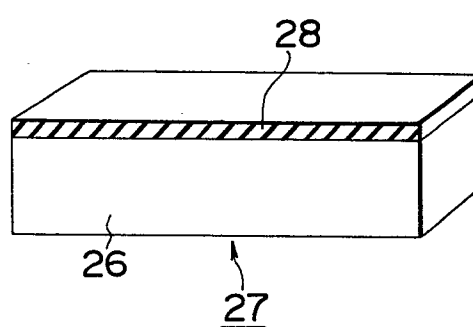


FIG. 9

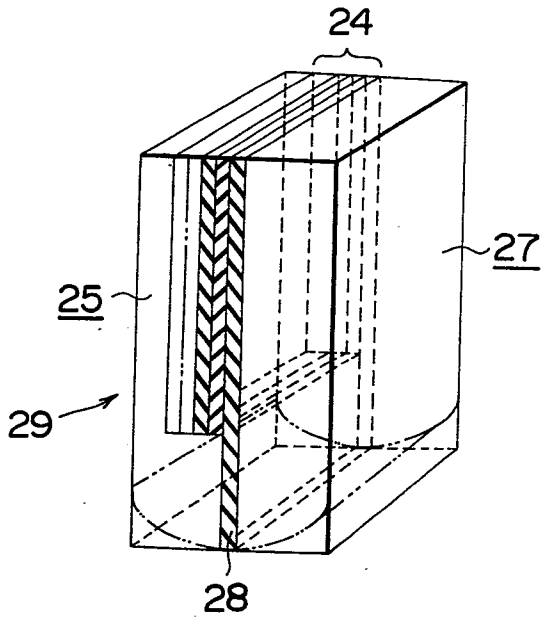


FIG. 10

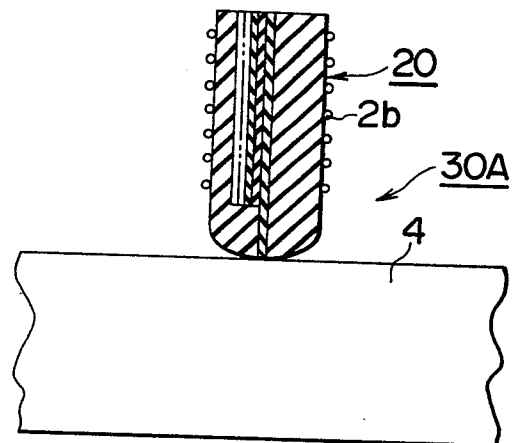


FIG. 11

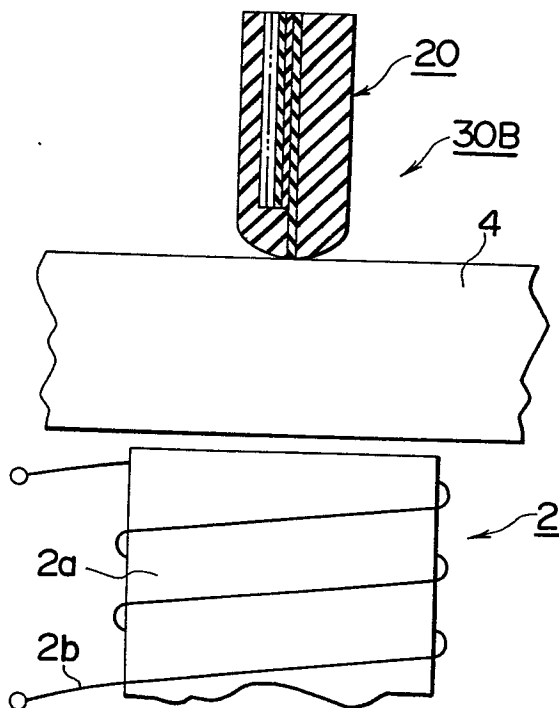


FIG. 12

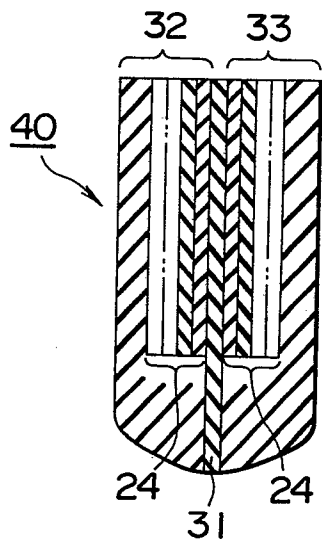


FIG. 13

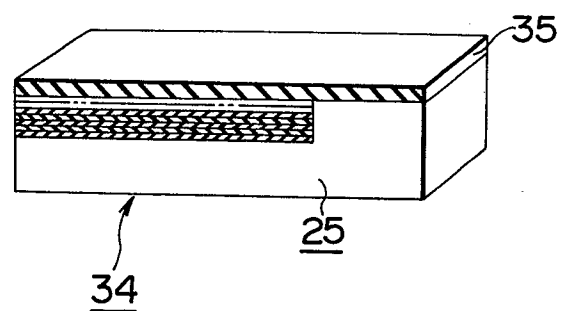


FIG. 14

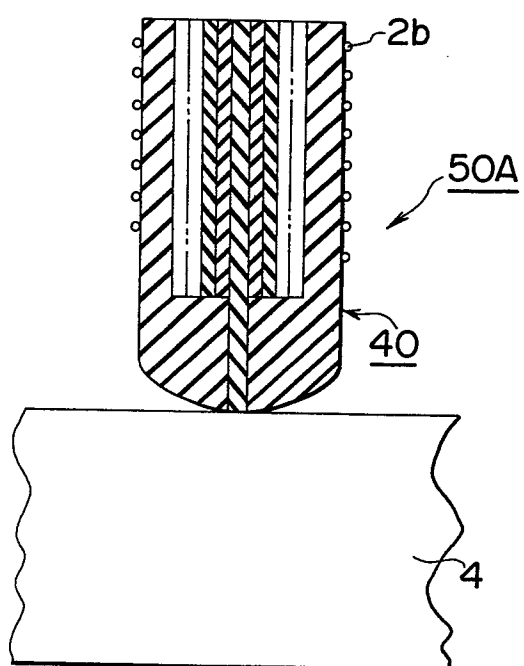
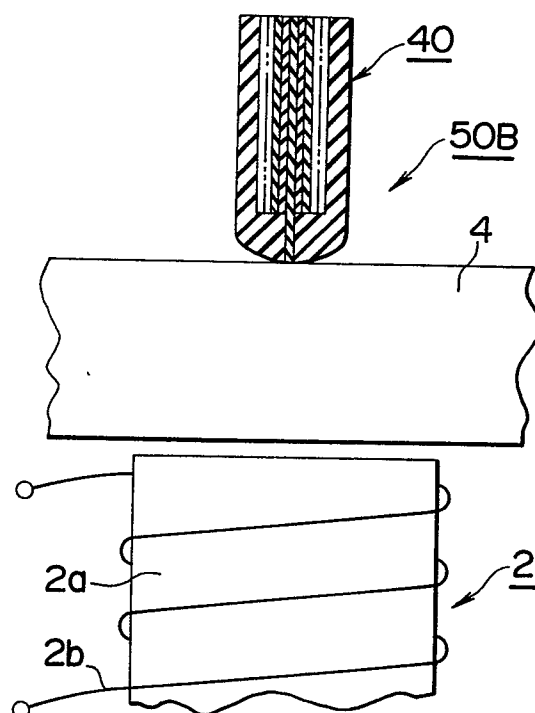


FIG. 15



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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/JP85/00136

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ³		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
Int. Cl. ⁴ G11B 5/127, 5/147, 5/31		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁴		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
IPC	G11B 5/127, 5/147, 5/31	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁵		
Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1976 - 1984		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ¹⁴		
Category ⁶	Citation of Document, ¹⁶ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹⁷	Relevant to Claim No. ¹⁸
P	JP, A, 59-162610 (Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd.) 13 September 1984 (13. 09. 84), Column 8, line 4 to column 12, line 10 (Family : none)	1,3,5,9,11
A	JP, A, 54-124715 (TDK Electronics Co., Ltd.) 27 September 1979 (29. 09. 79), Column 6, line 2 to column 10, line 7 (Family : none)	1,3,5,9,11
¹⁵ Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search ²	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report ²	
May 30, 1985 (30. 05. 85)	June 10, 1985 (10. 06. 85)	
International Searching Authority ¹	Signature of Authorized Officer ²⁰	
Japanese Patent Office		